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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/606,661	06/25/2003	John Kananghini	200901639-1	4729
22879	7590	01/26/2010 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY Intellectual Property Administration 3404 E. Harmony Road Mail Stop 35 FORT COLLINS, CO 80528		
		EXAMINER ANTONIENKO, DEBRA L.		
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	3689
		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	01/26/2010 ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/606,661	Applicant(s) KANANGHINIS ET AL.
	Examiner DEBRA ANTONIENKO	Art Unit 3689

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2009.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10 and 12-21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS-68)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is a Final Office Action in response to communication received 9 October 2009, wherein:

- Claims 1, 8-10, 12, 16, 17, and 19 have been amended;
- Claim 11 has been cancelled;
- Claims 20 and 21 have been newly added; therefore,
- Claims 1-10 and 12-21 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. As to Applicant's remarks regarding deficiencies in the prior art to teach most specifically the last "generate" clause of independent claims 1 and 12 (pages 11-13 of Remarks dated 9 July 2009), Examiner notes that *[i]n considering disclosure of reference patent, it is pertinent to point out not only specific teachings of patent but also the reasonable inferences which one skilled in the art would logically draw therefrom*. In re Shepard, 138 USPQ 148 (CCPA 1963). As Applicant notes (first paragraph, page 12 of Remarks dated 9 July 2009), Baudoin teaches *generating a list of corrective actions using the rating, executing the list of corrective actions to create a new security information policy and practice* (Abstract). Examiner asserts that generating a list of corrective actions is generating a plan. Executing the list of corrective actions is implementation. That different words are used does not effectively serve to patentably distinguish the claimed invention over the prior art.

Furthermore, McKenna teaches a ensuring that a plan is in place to transition from the present system to the new system which includes design security profiles and design security architecture ([0082]-[0084]). That McKenna teaches signing off as part of the plan as well does not negate the fact that McKenna teaches a plan for transitioning from one system to another. Examiner notes that *[h]aving established that this knowledge was in the art, the examiner could*

then properly rely, as put forth by the solicitor, on a conclusion of obviousness from common knowledge and common sense of the person of ordinary skill in the art without any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference. In re Bozek, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969).

3. As to Applicant's remark that *a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been prompted to combine the teachings of the references to achieve the claimed subject matter* (page 13 of Remarks dated 9 July 2009), Buteau discloses objectives to *[p]rovide for the representation of planned or possible future architectures... Extend gracefully to encompass alternative (non-TAFIM) or future perspectives on technologies, services, etc.* In this framework, Buteau takes into account *Architecture Component Associations, entities that identify associations or relationships between enterprise components (e.g., technology distribution over locations).* Instances of these entities cannot be identified independently from the component entities they interrelate; therefore, they must be the last parts of an enterprise architecture to be specified. Attributes and relationships of these entities are likely to change significantly over time in ways that are important to the architecture and planner. These entities as described above are... system components, technology acquisitions, technology acquisition items, technology security, and technology sets (column 5, line 32 – column 6, line 47; Figure 7). Ruffin discloses considerations of technology security with regard to software and the network environment (column 14, lines 1-28). Examiner notes that *[t]he question is whether there is something in the prior art as a whole to suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness, of making the combination.* Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co., 221 USPQ 481 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Examiner further notes that *the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference, nor*

is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references; rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). Therefore, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been prompted to combine the teachings of Buteau, Ruffin, Baudoin, and McKenna.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-10, 20, and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buteau et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,442,557 B1 (hereinafter Buteau) in view of Ruffin et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,249,769 (hereinafter Ruffin) in view of Baudoin et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,290,275 B2 (hereinafter Baudoin) and further in view of McKenna et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0010772 A1 (hereinafter McKenna).

Regarding Claim 1:

Buteau discloses a method of computer modeling integrated business and information technology frameworks and architecture in support of a business, comprising:

Identifying, in a computer, manageable entities of the business and an existing information technology supported by each manageable entity (column 1, line 58 – column 2, line 24; *focuses on the logical dependencies between an enterprise and its technologies...a wide variety of information about the current enterprise architecture must be collected and analyzed...answer a wide range of strategic questions about the current state...* (column 2, lines 53-63);

generating, by the computer, an overall architecture for the business, the overall architecture defining how the manageable entities relate to each other and to the existing information technology (column 2, lines 53-63; *entities of the work flow model, the information model and the technology model are linked defining relationships...* column 5, lines 43-51);

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wherein the overall architecture contains a plurality of components, the plurality of components including a strategic plan (column 1, lines 58-67; column 11, line 59 – column 12, line 32; column 20, lines 62-66), a business architecture (column 2, lines 14-17), an information architecture (column 15, line 24 – column 17, line 37), an application architecture (column 21, line 49 – column 22, line 14), a technology infrastructure architecture (column 17, line 38 – column 22, line 62),... and an enterprise information technology management framework (column 6, lines 29-47);

implementing, in the computer, a common language in order to articulate the overall architecture (column 7, lines 19-34); and

generating, by the computer, a graphical representation of the overall architecture for the business according to the common language (column 7, lines 19-34; Figure 7).

Buteau does not explicitly disclose determining, by the computer, information technology requirements for the business in response to the existing information technology and the relationship among the manageable entities; generating by the computer a plan for implementation and deployment of future information technology among the manageable entities based on the determined information technology requirements for display by the computer within the graphical representation of the overall architecture, the plan including a future security architecture based on the future information and a transition between a current security architecture and the future security architecture, wherein each of the current security architecture and future security architecture includes a corresponding set of a security objective and a mix of security measures.

However, Ruffin does disclose determining by the computer information technology requirements for the business in response to the existing information technology and the relationship among the manageable entities (Abstract; column 3, line 10 – column 4, line 64). Buteau discloses *optimal priorities for technology upgrades... interrelationships between the people 20 in the enterprise, the location(s) 22 of the enterprise, the processes 24 used in the enterprise, the information 26 used by the enterprise, and the technology components 28 of the enterprise* and an organization generating and collecting information to help develop, for example, a common MIS [Management Information System] architecture (column 1, lines 15-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the automation of determining what a business requires after first gathering the information about the current state in order to provide support for decisions.

Ruffin further discloses generating, by the computer, a plan for implementation and deployment of future information technology among the manageable entities based on the determined information technology requirements (Abstract; column 3, line 10 – column 4, line 64). For example, Ruffin discloses that *[t]he customer is prompted to address questions on a detailed input template for each of the ranked partitions. The answers and the opportunity identified within each of the ranked partitions are each provided to an opportunity tool set comprising logic tools such as sizers, proposal generators, financial tools, work assessment tools, planning tools and architectural templates, each of which may be custom tools or standardized software packages, for determining factors such as architecture, the work plan and the financial business case associated with enhancements recommended for a particular partition* (column 4, lines 40-53).

Buteau discloses, for example, *relationships between enterprise components (e.g., technology distribution over locations)*. Instances of these entities cannot be identified independently from the component entities they interrelate; therefore, they must be the last parts of an enterprise architecture to be specified. Attributes and relationships of these entities are likely to change significantly over time in ways that are important to the architect and the planner. These entities as described above are implementation use, information access, ...technology acquisitions, technology acquisition items, technology distribution, technology item types, technology security, and technology sets (column 5, lines 21-42; column 6, lines 6-39). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

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the time of the invention to modify the invention of Buteau with that of Ruffin to generate a plan for implementation/deployment of future information technology in order to ensure a smooth transition.

Baudoin discloses a security architecture component describing how security measures fit into the overall architecture of the business to meet security objectives of the business (Abstract; Figure 4). Baudoin further discloses that the *security assessment matrix may be used as a list of recommendations to detail how the organization may attain its information security goals* (column 51, line 50 – column 52, line 57). Setting objectives and determining measures to achieve the objectives are old and well-known for an enterprise. Buteau teaches an objective to *[p]rovide for the representation of planned or possible future architecture and to [e]x tend gracefully to encompass alternative (non-TAFIM) or future perspectives on technologies...* with consideration to *technology security* (column 5, line 21 – column 6, line 48; Figure 7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Buteau with that of Baudoin to consider security objectives and security measures in order to meet the set objectives.

And, McKenna discloses *detailed transition and contingency plan sign-off 850 is provided for ensuring that a plan is in place to transition from the present system to the new system, which includes a design security profiles sign-off 856, and... a design security architecture sign-off 866 ([0082]-[0084]).* Both Buteau (column 5, line 21 – column 6, line 48; Figure 7) and Ruffin (column 13, line 38 – column 14, line 28) disclose considerations of technology security. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the security architecture plans and transition phase in order to protect the information of an enterprise and to ensure a smooth transition.

Regarding Claim 2:

Buteau further teaches wherein the overall architecture addresses people, processes, and technology of the business (column 1, lines 30-35).

Regarding Claim 3:

Buteau further teaches wherein the strategic plan component includes a business plan, a product plan, a financial plan, an organization plan, a marketing plan, and a future information technology plan in support of the aforementioned plans (column 1, lines 58-67; column 11, line 59 – column 12, line 32; column 20, lines 62-66).

Regarding Claim 4:

Buteau further teaches wherein the business architecture component defines current business direction, objectives, and supporting processes as well as future direction, objectives, and supporting processes (column 2, lines 14-17).

Regarding Claim 5:

Buteau further teaches wherein the information architecture component provides information and data management precepts, an information-application software portfolio, and a geo-structural view of existing and future information technology deployment (column 15, line 24 – column 17, line 37).

Regarding Claim 6:

Buteau further teaches wherein the application architecture component defines an application software portfolio and integration relationships for the manageable entities of the business (column 21, line 49 – column 22, line 14).

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Regarding Claim 7:

Buteau further teaches wherein the technology infrastructure architecture component enables access to information and, geo-structural layouts for the existing and future information technology (column 17, line 38 – column 22, line 62).

Regarding Claim 8:

Baudoin further teaches wherein the security architecture component describes how security measures fit into the overall architecture of the business to meet security objectives of the business (Abstract; Figure 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a security architecture in order to protect the information and practices of an enterprise.

Regarding Claim 9:

Buteau further teaches wherein the enterprise information technology management framework component provides existing and future information technology services and products, management of the services, information technology systems and network management, and enterprise information technology management organization capabilities, competencies, skills, and performance models (column 6, lines 29-47).

Regarding Claim 10:

Buteau further teaches further comprising: decomposing, by the computer, the manageable entities so that each manageable entity has a relative independence from other manageable entities but is in context with the overall enterprise architecture (column 5, lines 52-62).

Regarding Claims 20 and 21:

Buteau does not teach analyzing industry benchmarks relating to information technology practices, wherein generating the plan is further based on analyzing the industry benchmarks relating to information technology practices. However, Ruffin discloses *[a]n excellent source of this and other benchmark which are well known to those skilled in the art may currently be found on the Internet's World Wide Web at the universal resource locator (URL): as.ideascp.com presented by Ideas International Corporation* (column 18, line 29 - column 19, line 31).

Likewise, Baudoin discloses that *[t]he SMA [Security Maturity Assessment] may also be used for the purpose of meeting a certain industry standard or reaching a goal established through analysis of the competition's security capabilities* (column 52, lines 54-57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate industry benchmarks when considering information technology for an enterprise in order to maintain competitiveness.

6. **Claims 12-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buteau et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,442,557 B1 (hereinafter Buteau) in view of Baudoin et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,290,275 B2 (hereinafter Baudoin) and further in view of McKenna et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0010772 A1 (hereinafter McKenna).

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Regarding Claim 12:

Buteau teaches a computer readable medium (column 4, lines 48-63) including code for modeling integrated business and information technology frameworks and architecture in support of a business, the code executable on a computer to:

receive data associated with manageable entities of the business and existing information technology supported by each manageable entity (column 1, line 58 – column 2, line 24; *focuses on the logical dependencies between an enterprise and its technologies...a wide variety of information about the current enterprise architecture must be collected and analyzed...answer a wide range of strategic questions about the current state...;*; column 2, lines 53-63);

generate an overall architecture defining how manageable entities of the business relate to one another and to the existing information technology (column 2, lines 53-63; *entities of the work flow model, the information model and the technology model are linked defining relationships...;* column 5, lines 43-51), the overall architecture including:

a strategic business plan component providing context and guidance that drive definition of business functions, processes, systems, and organization (column 1, lines 58-67; column 11, line 59 – column 12, line 32; column 20, lines 62-66);

a business architecture component reflecting what the business does in the present as well as in the future to accomplish particular business requirements (column 2, lines 14-17);

an information architecture component representing what information is to be delivered to individuals across the business (column 15, line 24 – column 17, line 37);

an application architecture component supporting business process execution and information flow (column 21, line 49 – column 22, line 14);

a technology infrastructure architecture component supporting execution of activities and defining what information technology components are needed to enable access to information (column 17, line 38 – column 22, line 62);

an enterprise information technology management architecture component dealing with business and organizational management of providing information technology services and products as well as systems, network, and element management (column 6, lines 29-47);

generate a plan for implementation and deployment of future information technology among the manageable entities pursuant to the components of the overall architecture in response to how the manageable entities relate and to the existing information technology (column 5, lines 21-42; column 6, lines 6-39).

Buteau does not explicitly disclose the plan including a future security architecture based on the future information and a transition between a current security architecture and the future security architecture, wherein each of the current security architecture and future security architecture includes a corresponding set of a security objective and a mix of security measures.

Baudoin teaches a security architecture component describing how security measures fit into the overall architecture of the business to meet security objectives of the business (Abstract; Figure 4). Baudoin further discloses that the *security assessment matrix may be used as a list of recommendations to detail how the organization may attain its information security goals* (column 51, line 50 – column 52, line 57). Setting objectives and determining measures to achieve the objectives are old and well-known for an enterprise. Buteau teaches an objective to [p]rovide for the representation of planned or possible future

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architecture and to [e]xtend gracefully to encompass alternative (non-TAFIM) or future perspectives on technologies... with a consideration to technology security (column 5, line 21 – column 6, line 48; Figure 7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Buteau with that of Baudois to consider security objectives and security measures in order to meet the set objectives.

And, McKenna discloses *detailed transition and contingency plan sign-off 850 is provided for ensuring that a plan is in place to transition from the present system to the new system, which includes a design security profiles sign-off 856, and... a design security architecture sign-off 866 ([0082]-[0084]).* Buteau discloses considerations of technology security (column 5, line 21 – column 6, line 48; Figure 7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the security architecture plans and transition phase in order to protect the information of an enterprise and to ensure a smooth transition.

Regarding Claim 13:

Baudois further teaches wherein the security architecture component includes security and business continuity requirements (column 12, *Implications for business continuity plans...;* column 25, *Business Continuity Arrangements...).*

an information security view (column 28, *Security of exchange of data...;* column 36, *Validation control while data input...),*

an application security view (column 29, *Business Requirements for Access Control...application access),*

a security infrastructure view (column 9, *Information Security Infrastructure...),* and

an information security administration/management/training view (column 10, *Information security education and training;* column 16, *User Training...;* column 26, *Procedures for reporting and recovery...;* column 30, *User Access Management...).*

Regarding Claim 14:

Baudois further teaches wherein the information security view is responsible for supervision of data within the overall architecture of the business (column 28, *Security of exchange of data...;* column 36, *Validation control while data input...).*

Regarding Claim 15:

Baudois further teaches wherein the application security view is responsible for the supervision of applications within the overall structure of the business (column 29, *Business Requirements for Access Control...application access).*

Regarding Claim 16:

Baudois further teaches wherein the security infrastructure view is responsible for supervision of an infrastructure within the overall architecture of the business (column 9, *Information Security Infrastructure...).*

Regarding Claim 17:

Baudois further teaches wherein the information security administration/management/training view is responsible for managing access and within the overall architecture of the business (column 10,

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Information security education and training; column 16, User Training...; column 26, Procedures for reporting and recovery...; column 30, User Access Management...).

Regarding Claim 18:

Baudoin further teaches wherein the security and business continuity requirements provide inputs for implementing information security within the overall architecture of the business (column 12, *Implications for business continuity plans...;* column 25, *Business Continuity Arrangements...).*

Regarding Claim 19:

Buteau further teaches wherein the code is further executable to: graphically displaying the overall architecture of the business; graphically displaying how the future information technology is to be implemented and deployed within the overall architecture in response to the generated plan (column 3, lines 57-67; column 5, lines 21-42; column 6, lines 6-39).

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DEBRA ANTONIENKO whose telephone number is (571)270-3601. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 7:00 AM to 5:30 PM, EST.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janice Mooneyham can be reached on 571-272-6805. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DA

/Janice A. Mooneyham/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3689